

## FARMERS ASK FOR A HIGHER TARIFF.

Ways and Means Committee Hears Agriculturists and Stockmen.

California Fruit Growers Say Duty on Their Products Should Be Raised.

Seed, Rice, Hay and Hop Interests Also Clamor for Protection.

### CLASH AMONG THE FISHERMEN.

Representatives from New England Make Differing Demands and Charge Each Other with Speaking for Only a Small Part of the Trade.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The seventh day's session of the Ways and Means Committee found the room well filled with those interested in the agricultural schedule, including live animals, dairy products, fruits, fish, meats and the like.

H. F. Beckwell, of Warren, Pa., engaged in raising, feeding and fattening cattle in Kansas and Mexico, was the first speaker. He said that under the McKinley law cattle could not be imported from Mexico, as the tariff was prohibitive. The Kansas farmers, he said, were greatly benefited by the bringing of cattle from Mexico to Kansas, where they were kept from six to eighteen months. Last year the cattle men paid \$22,000 to the Kansas farmers for grain alone, and this year the amount would be over \$40,000.

W. M. Sherman, of Salina, Kan., also engaged in the cattle business, said that the trade was almost entirely in the hands of Americans, and that two-thirds of the cattle coming from Mexico were owned by Americans.

**Wants a Duty on Cattle.** Representative Curtis, of Kansas, representing the principal cattle district of Kansas, asked for a duty of \$10 per head on cattle one year old and over, and of \$2 per head on those below one year. Kansas raisers and feeders, he said, were injured and not benefited by the importation of Mexican cattle. This prevented them from raising stock themselves.

A member of the committee suggested that silver might bear a duty. Mr. Curtis replied that he did not object to this, adding that it could be taxed at 53 cents per ounce.

Representative Bowers, of California, said that the Mexican cattle trade had destroyed the industry in Southern California, and then took up the matter on which he appeared—the fruit trade. It was, he said, in the interest of all—the raiser and the processor—to raise the present rates on fruit. The law now afforded no protection to the growers and did not yield any revenue to speak of.

It was suggested by a member of the

THUD! "I DON'T WANT TO PLAY IN YOUR YARD ANYWAY."  
—T. TAILER



committee that an increase in duty would raise the price to consumers. Mr. Bowers replied that it would not. On the contrary, the fruit growers of his State would be guaranteed to increase production and decrease prices. In the course of his argument he exhibited raisins, prunes, oranges, etc., grown in California and abroad. The price of the imported article, as a rule, he said, was higher, but the foreign fruit, he claimed, was not of as good quality as the

domestic. If given a chance California would flood the country with certain grades of fruit and furnish an excellent article at a reduced price. If the fruit growers were given fair protection some \$10,000,000 now sent abroad yearly for fruit would be kept at home.

**Agricultural Bounty Urged.** David Lubin, of California, applied for an export bounty on all agricultural products. Leonard Rhone, master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, said that the agricultural schedule discriminated against the farmers, while the interests of the manufacturers were cared for. He also advocated an export bounty on all agricultural products.

A. J. Wedderburn, representing the State Grange of Virginia, then added his appeal for an export bounty on agricultural products. F. N. Loomis, representing the produce merchants of New York City, asked for a low duty on early vegetables, especially potatoes and onions. These products came into the United States in March, April and May, before the crops of this country made their appearance, and did not compete with the vegetables of the United States.

Seed farmers of southern New England, represented by Representative Russell, of Connecticut, and of Pennsylvania, represented by a committee, urged a schedule duty on garden seeds, according to the value of the seed, ranging from 5 to 60 cents a pound.

### Appeal of Hop Growers.

Representative D. F. Wilber, of New York, presented the petition of the National Hay Association, requesting a duty of \$4 per ton on hay. He also spoke for the hop farmers of New York, who, he said, since the German-Wilson bill became a law, which reduced the duty on hops from 15 to 8 cents per pound, had been forced to sell their product for less than the cost of production. If the American hop grower did not receive aid, and that soon, by having the duty on foreign hops placed at not less

than 15 cents per pound, they would be driven out of business.

T. J. Baker, of Charleston, S. C., and F. C. Ernst, of New Orleans, on behalf of the rice growers asked for a protective duty on this product. A. J. Toomey, of New York, asked for a duty of two cents per pound on macaroni to make up in part the difference in labor between the United States and abroad.

C. H. McKim, of Boston, spoke for the fishermen of the United States—about 153,000 of them, he said, manning 6,400 ves-

sels. He asked for an increase of three-fourths of a cent per pound in the duty on mackerel, 5 cents on cod and a new clause giving 12 cents on skinned and boned fish and all other fish. The Dominion authorities, he said, hampered American fishermen in every way possible, denying them all commercial rights and treating them in the most brutal manner.

R. F. De Butts, of Boston, representing some sixty firms, claimed that Mr. McKim did not represent more than 15 per cent of the fishermen. He thought the present rate of duty on fish was sufficient and did not want more. American fishermen would not be protected by the increase, he said, as the statistics showed that over 85 per cent of the men engaged on our fishing vessels were foreigners, coming here during the season and at its end returning to their homes.

S. S. Smith, of Boston, said Mr. De Butts represented only importers and did not speak for the fishermen. Representative Moody, of Massachusetts, was given permission to file a written reply to Mr. De Butts as far as his statement referred to the fishermen of Massachusetts.

### PRESENT FOR MR. BAYARD.

Americans in London to Give Him a Loving Cup.

London, Jan. 5.—Members of the American colony in London have subscribed for a present to Thomas F. Bayard, the United States Ambassador, consisting of a loving cup, upon which will be displayed a bust or medallion of Mr. Bayard. The design of the cup will be the work of a noted American artist.

### Bram Moves for a New Trial.

Boston, Jan. 5.—Counsel for Thomas M. Bram, convicted of the murder of Captain Nash, of the barkentine Herbert Fuller, filed this afternoon, in the United States Court, an application for a new trial.

### PORTFOLIO FOR ALLISON?

Iowa Senator to Hold a Conference with President-Elect McKinley To-day.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 5.—Major McKinley will leave Wednesday morning for Canton to meet Senator Allison, of Iowa. It is understood that Major McKinley would like to have Senator Allison in his Cabinet, but it is not known that the actual tender of a portfolio has been made.

McKinley will return to Cleveland to-morrow night and remain here until early next week. Among Major McKinley's visitors to-day was Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, who discussed Western Senatorial contests.

F. G. Pierra, of the Cuban Junta, in New

York, called on Major McKinley to-day and explained at some length the wishes and claims of the insurgents and their friends.

### EX-SENATOR EDMUNDS WEAK.

Has Been Suffering from Typhoid Fever, but Is Improving.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The physical condition of ex-Senator Edmunds, which he

urged upon the Supreme Court yesterday as the reason for asking a postponement of argument in the Chapman case until late in March, was painfully apparent as he stood at the bar. He was too weak to make himself heard more than a few feet, and his appearance evoked solicitous inquiry as to his health.

Mr. Edmunds said he had been suffering from typhoid fever, but was getting better.

### County Jail Prisoners Strike.

Auburn, Mo., Jan. 5.—The prisoners at the County Jail in this city are on a strike, and are locked up in solitary confinement on a bread and water diet. The prisoners work in the county shop, which is leased to John F. Home, manufacturer of shoe findings. They struck because Mr. Home declined longer to allow each prisoner the last half day of his sentence to clean up and get ready to go out. Sheriff Hill says the men will be kept in their cells until they consent to return to work.

### Field Now Clear for Oakley.

The struggle to elect a chairman to the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen and Stinking Fund Commissioner was practically decided yesterday. Aldermen Munn and Goodwin both withdrew from the race, and it was decided by the Tammany members that their leader, John T. Oakley, should have the place vacated by District Attorney Oloott. Had Aldermen Burke not been absent the election would have taken place yesterday.

### DUFFIELD THINKS BOXING A MANLY ART.

But Public Exhibitions Are Degrading, Says the Pastor, and the Horton Law Should Be Repealed.

Rev. Howard Duffield, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, says of boxing: "I believe in the cultivation of the art of self-defense. It is a manly art, and every man ought to be familiar with its leading principles. But tests of skill, carried on in a spirit of friendly emulation, and for mutual advantage and physical development, are an entirely different matter from the public exhibitions, where a purse is the prize to be won, and where a great crowd have paid money to see the show."

"As public fighting exhibitions are carried on, I do not see how it is possible for them to be otherwise than degrading. It is a radical and a crying evil that law should tolerate them. This law, known as the Horton law, ought to be repealed. It is inevitable that it should cause, by the effects of the contests that it legalizes, a deterioration of the public mind. Regarding the strictly legal aspects of the killing of the unfortunate young man, I can, of course, have no opinion. I can only speak as to how I think things ought to be."

### REV. ROBERT COLLYER UPHOLDS BOXING.

That Does Not Include "Prize Fighting," Explains the Pastor, Says the Horton Law Seems to Be Safe.

The Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, asked his opinion of boxing, said: "I do not object in the least to boxing contests when they are nothing more than friendly tests of strength and skill. I think that they do good, rather than harm. But I do not refer to prize fights, as the term is generally understood. Brutal fights, in which men are badly injured, tend to degrade the public mind and are a source of serious evil. This particular fight between Justice and Duffy I know but little about, and must therefore generalize."

The pastor was shown a copy of the Horton law, which he read over, and then said: "At a hasty reading this law seems to put very great safeguards around such contests. It seems to me that if a man is killed in a fight it is because this law has been violated, and that severe slugging has been done that the law contemplates by its provisions. But such a question is entirely a matter of fact, for the element of accident may enter into a boxing match as into any other contest. If, however, this law really permits such fighting as puts human life in jeopardy, it is a bad law. I should have to study the provision more closely, and know more of the rules observed by the police in charge of the exhibitions before expressing myself more definitely. But I can be very plain in repeating that good, honest boxing need not be forbidden if done in a friendly way."

### CITY SHOULD STOP "SUCH BARBARISM."

Captain Groo Says the Duffy-Justice Fight Was Within the Law, but Condemns the Law.

Captain Groo, of the Mercer Street Station, who was present and in charge of the police during the earlier part of the fight between James Duffy and George Justice, and who, after having been called away to attend to a raid, returned just as the fight was over, and when Duffy was lying unconscious, said yesterday: "I consider all such contests disgusting and brutalizing. At the same time I will frankly say that this particular fight, from what I saw of it myself, and from the report of Sergeant Albertson, whom I left in charge during my absence, was strictly within the law, and was without any such features as knock-downs or vicious slugging or the drawing of blood. Every necessary antecedent provision had also been complied with, and the fight itself was of legal character. In my official capacity, therefore, I shall freely permit another fight, carried on in the same way, if it were to take place to-night. Of course, the fatal termination could not have been foreseen."

"But my private opinion, which in such cases can have no bearing on my official acts, is that no such contests should be tolerated by law. I am surprised that 4,000 men will pay money to go and look on at such an exhibition. I surely would not go myself, were I not called there by my duty, to see to the strict observance of the law. A city like this ought to be fifty years in advance of such barbarism. I should heartily welcome such a change in the law as would make these fighting exhibitions illegal."

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### Justice's Fist, That Hastened the Death of Pugilist Duffy.

George Justice at the Broadway Athletic Club last Saturday night, will be watched with interest by the men concerned in the promotion of the contest. District Attorney Oloott yesterday announced his intention of following the inquest closely and if evidence is adduced that Duffy came to his death from the effect of a blow or blows inflicted by Justice he will proceed in the matter.

"I will send one of my deputies to the inquest," said Mr. Oloott yesterday, "and he will make notes of the testimony and report directly to me. My action will be governed entirely by the developments at the inquest. If it is shown that Duffy died from accidental causes, entirely apart from the fight, I suppose there will be nothing for me to do. But if any one is responsible for his death it will be my duty to bring the culprit to justice."

### No More "Lively" Fighting.

While Mr. Oloott did not say directly that it is his opinion that the Horton law protects a fighter who kills another in the ring in a contest brought about under its provisions, his conversation warranted that interpretation.

"I do not care to discuss the law," he said, "because of action I may be compelled to take in the matter of the death of Duffy. Neither do I care to go into details concerning what I might deem an accidental death in a case of this kind."

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### Opinions on the Horton Law.

Police Captain Groo, who watched the Justice-Duffy fight, says it was within the requirements of the law, but he deprecates such exhibitions, personally. Dr. Collyer, who is a great admirer of boxing, says the Horton law is a bad law if it puts human life in jeopardy.

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Presbyterian Church, says the law should be repealed, though he is in favor of boxing purely as an athletic sport. Other ministers have said that the Horton law does not prevent prize fighting, and that the so-called boxing contests carried on under its provisions are prize fights in disguise.

On the other hand, sporting men and Commissioner Roosevelt say the law is a good one, and that the boxing contests it makes possible legally are not prize fights.

"There is a distinct difference between a prize fight and a boxing contest," said "Jimmie" Waleky, the old-time ring follower, yesterday. "According to my understanding, a prize fight is a contest in which a knockout is looked for. On the other hand a boxing contest such as we have been having under the Horton law is a combat in which skill and science count for points, the referee to be the judge of the superiority of one man or the other."

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"I understand the heart of this boy Duffy was in bad shape. If this is so his death might have resulted from sawing wood if he took the same amount of exertion in the work that he did in his match. There is no more danger in boxing than there is in other sports."

Testimony that will go far to prove that Duffy was not killed by his antagonist, Justice, will be given at the inquest Thursday by Dr. John Wilson Gibbs, formerly medical examiner for the New Manhattan Athletic Club. Thirteen months ago Dr. Gibbs examined Duffy one night just before the fight was to start to the ring for a contest before the club. The doctor refused to allow the pugilist to go on and the bout was declared off. At that time Dr. Gibbs said Duffy was the victim of hypertrophy of the heart. The organ was two and one-fourth inches too low and the walls were thick. The autopsy proved that Dr. Gibbs was correct.

In my opinion," said Dr. Gibbs yesterday, "Duffy came to his death from the effects of physical excitement, which carried him through the bout until it was all over, and then the reaction was too much for him. The heart stopped an instant, started up again and the sudden pressure of blood caused the meningeal hemorrhage."

"I think a competent physician should be on duty at the ringside in all boxing contests to forbid men not physically able to go into the ring. This would almost absolutely exclude the possibility of a fatal accident."

### WILL SEND A DEPUTY, AND WILL PROSECUTE IF JUSTICE KILLED DUFFY.

Ministers Collyer and Duffield Uphold Boxing as a Manly Exercise.

Not to Be Understood, However, as Countenancing Brutal Prize Fighting.

### DR. GIBBS WARNED THE FIGHTER.

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The result of the Coroner's inquest into the circumstances surrounding the death of James Duffy, who succumbed to meningeal hemorrhage after his bout with

George Justice at the Broadway Athletic Club last Saturday night, will be watched with interest by the men concerned in the promotion of the contest. District Attorney Oloott yesterday announced his intention of following the inquest closely and if evidence is adduced that Duffy came to his death from the effect of a blow or blows inflicted by Justice he will proceed in the matter.

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